

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Judgments and New Suits for the Week—Miscellaneous Business.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The White-McQuade case went to the jury at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and in ten minutes the jury returned a verdict, giving White judgment for \$11.38.

The taking of testimony consumed the greater part of the day. Mr. McQuade admitted that he owed Matt White a board bill of \$161.80, but stated that he had spent \$143 assisting to elect him county treasurer.

Louis Bernstein, of Streator, wants a divorce from Sarah Bernstein on the ground of desertion. The suit was commenced in the Circuit Court on Thursday and David Elieberg, of Chicago, is solicitor for complainant.

Charles Green has commenced a garnishee suit in the Circuit Court to recover a judgment for \$2,902, \$96 of which he obtained against the Streator Car Seat company.

Daniel Carr has commenced suit to recover \$500 damages from Henry Farmer. Carr was security on a note for Farmer and had to pay it, and now he brings suit to recover.

Mabrey v. Morrissey. Motion to set aside order of dismissal; sustained on condition that plaintiff pay all costs of this term.

A recognition in the case of the People v. Rose White, Wm. White and Wm. Roseman, charge of larceny, was filed.

Wm. Raymond was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Joliet penitentiary.

The Cheatum divorce suit was dismissed at plaintiff's costs and the injunction was dissolved.

The jury in the case of Morrissey v. Feeley et al. gave plaintiff a judgment for cent and costs.

Mary C. Bane was given a divorce from Augustus M. Bane on the ground of desertion.

Cook, Lyman, Smith & Co. v. Skelly; judgment against defendant for \$375.30.

Hewitt v. Conologue; partition; report of partial distribution filed and approved.

Mauerman v. Murdock. Dismissed for want of prosecution, at plaintiff's costs.

The motion for a new trial in the Wolfberger-Meagher case was overruled.

Counsel for plaintiff in the White-McQuade case have moved for a new trial.

probate on Friday. Henry J. Reed is the administrator and George Hayward, Emily Grove and the Hayward estate is security on a \$40,000 bond.

The report of accounts in the Eliza Dimmick estate has been approved.

A petition for citation in the Levi B. Snyder estate was filed in the Probate Court Monday.

Catherine Brown has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Frank Brown, deceased.

The report of accounts in the Chas. Pratt estate was filed and approved.

James Barry, jr., has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late John Barry.

The first day of May term has been set for the final settlement of the Frederick Rohlfing estate.

An order has been entered instructing the administrator of the Lloyd Wright estate to sell the personal property at public sale.

Henry Niemann and Annie Mahor, Streator.

Eugene P. Ferguson and Mary Ann Curran, Seneca.

Mike Margo and Susie Zurisko, New-Town, Livingston county.

Beter Huggert, Sheridan, and Cora Mabel Graves, Northville.

John Becker and Bertha Lenz, La Salle; Andreas Smysbony and Elizabeth Schrier, Peru; Thomas S. Preston and Maud D. Worsley, Triumph; John Full, Mendota, and Mary Marks, Troy Grove, were given license to marry yesterday.

Martin Wesolowski and Theresa Kuzwicka, La Salle; John Will and Mrs. Mary A. Bailey, Streator; Chas. Hoscheit and Theresa Dorr, Peru; Albert Aussem and Katie Hensler, Ottawa; James McDermott and Francis E. Smith, Batavia.

George Mattershaw, Reading, and Emily Snyder, Streator; John Smith and Mrs. Mary Greves, Streator; Charles S. G. Hubbard and Nellie Lovejoy, Ottawa; Anton Pyszka and Antonia Hupki, La Salle; John Ernat and Adnora Shurman, Peru; Marcus E. Jefferson and Jennie Harsting, Streator; John Fedas and Susie Whitley, Kangley.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in the best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at D. Lorriaux's drug store.

The Business Men's Association met at the court house Thursday evening. President Hamilton in the chair, and having an attendance of about seventy prominent merchants and manufacturers, it was decided in a few minutes to organize under the state law for incorporation not for profit.

The report of the committee to which had been referred the question of organization was presented by Capt. Fullerton. The report recommended that organization be effected under the state law, the name of the association to remain as at present. Its objects would be to look after the growth, prosperity and welfare of the city, give encouragement to local manufacturers, induce foreign manufacturers to locate in Ottawa, and work for the benefit of Ottawa and vicinity for all time. The management of the association to be vested in eleven directors.

On motion of Henry Mayo, the report was adopted and the chair authorized to appoint the commissioners assuggested.

owners and trades and professions shall be solicited to contribute to the said fund.

Resolved, To accomplish this end: (First) That the city be divided into ten districts; (second) that a committee of three be appointed to canvass each district for subscriptions.

Resolved, That subscriptions to the bonus fund shall not be payable until they are required to pay a bonus, and then only such percentage as may be necessary to make the aggregate of such bonus.

On motion, all of the newspapers of the city were requested to publish the resolutions.

The committee on directors reported, suggesting Thos. D. Catlin, Francis L. Fiske, Capt. Fullerton, Hugh M. Hamilton, C. B. Hess, Ben. Hess, Andrew Lynch, L. B. Merrifield, Henry Mayo, Jos. E. Porter and John F. Reed, and the names of these gentlemen were, by vote, submitted to the commissioners as the choice of those present. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Kimball, South Dakota. Graphic: While the columns of the Graphic are open to any and all unobjectionable advertisements, yet it is quite impossible for us to speak knowingly of the merits of the various articles of merchandise advertised. Particularly is this true of patent medicines. But there are exceptions occasionally and a noteworthy exception is the celebrated Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This now universally known medicine has been advertised in the Graphic for four or five years, but not until recently had we any personal knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, which has come about through the prevailing influenza and the stubborn cough that has so often attended it. In the writer's family this medicine has on several occasions this winter cured a cough that baffled any and all other remedies; and the number of families in Kimball and vicinity in which this remedy has been used with like effects attests to its value as a specific for coughs and colds of every nature. For sale by T. E. Gopen & Co.

The following officers of the city of Ottawa were elected on Tuesday: Police Magistrate—V. B. Weeks. Aldermen—First Ward—Geo. H. Haight. Second Ward—Louis W. Hess. Third Ward—Henry G. Cotton. Fourth Ward—Jas. B. Bailey. Fifth Ward—Wm. J. Dwyer. Sixth Ward—Wm. J. Simon. Seventh Ward—M. N. Armstrong.

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine doesn't exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the kidneys and the liver, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prices 50c and \$1 per bottle at D. Lorriaux's store.

A Showy Table Center Piece. (Copyright, 1890.) The cut represents a center piece of showy design. It is almost twice as long as it is broad, and is made of bolting cloth with an edge of yellow satin ribbon two inches wide put on flatly, with mitered corners. The decoration, for which any distinct open pattern will be as suitable as the one given, should be drawn upon blotting paper and laid under the bolting cloth, which is as thin as lace.

The figures are then painted while the cloth is held very close on the blotting paper, which will absorb the fluid and prevent its running. When the colors are dry an outline of embroidery stitches should be added. In the center now being considered the stems, tendrils and veins of the leaves are worked with split floss silk in single stitch. The flower and leaf edges are done with long and short stitch, taken very far apart.

A lining of yellow satin will add to the richness of the piece, or, if preferred, the ribbon edge and the satin lining may be pink, red or any other color.

Mrs. McC. HUNGERFORD.

Huckin's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or, if required, it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. Lorriaux.

The demand of the times is for a small pill, which can be easily carried and readily swallowed. Dr. Bigelow's stomach and liver pills in addition to the above requirements are gentle yet thorough in their action. They cure headache, constipation, indigestion, etc. Free trial box of E. Y. Griggs.

Posts for Sale. Mr. Henry Gureau of Fall River tp., (Sec. 16), has 2,000 dry posts for sale, at \$10 per hundred on the place.

SOME VERY NOTED WOMEN

WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY SPEND THEIR MONEY.

Mrs. Pullman, of Chicago—Her Magnificent House and Entertainments—Mrs. Davis' Strange History—Mrs. Senator Edmunds and Miss Jones, a Washington Debutante.

In many respects Chicago is fast-treading on the heels of New York. In the latter city there is a class to whom the acquisition of wealth is a matter of no moment; not the artist class, who are proverbial for their contempt of money, and who enjoy life in a Bohemian fashion, but a class so rich that any effort to add to their wealth appears undesirable to them. They do not object to gathering in a few extra millions by marriage or inheritance; but to become richer by any means that will take up their time or attention, they are by no means inclined.

This class, imitating a similar class in England, gives itself to pleasure. A surfeit of means having been gained, another object of interest must take the place of its acquirement. The wealthiest and most ambitious become leaders. From the fact that they give the most splendid entertainments. Fortunes like the Vanderbilts' are an open sesame to all doors. Their possessors become centers of attraction as naturally as the hollyhock is a rendezvous for bees. They live in palaces; they have country seats as splendid, in many cases, as ancestral homes in England; their winters are spent in giving magnificent entertainments, or blazing in jewels in their private boxes at the opera.

In the summer they are at their country seats, but they have only put off one dress to assume a similar one. The balls of winter have become fetes, with the cotillon often danced with as much vivacity as in mid-winter. The opera gives place to the hunt, riding and driving and yachting and other means of enjoyment, so costly that none but the wealthy may enjoy them, none but millionaires may lead them, occupy their time from June until after Christmas.

Among the wives of these millionaires there is one who, even if her husband still clings to his office, seems inclined to break over the line and become a leader in the same sense that there are leaders in New York. This is Mrs. George M. Pullman. For years her entertainments have had about them a splendor, a lavish expenditure of money probably seldom displayed by any other woman in the west. It was some twenty years ago that George M. Pullman finished his residence on Indiana avenue. It was a fine looking pile on the exterior, though many pronounced it somewhat gaudy within.

Then commenced a series of entertainments which have been continued nearly every year, and every few years a mammoth reception would be given, wherein the invitations would be numbered by thousands. In addition to this, Mr. and Mrs. Pullman would occasionally take a large party of friends to their island in the St. Lawrence and entertain them during a whole summer, or open their house to their friends at Elberon. It may be said of Mrs. Pullman that she is the first to entertain on the scale of her sisters of the Atlantic coast.

In Washington they have a number of millionaires, especially in the senate, who are well able to lead the society of that place into Aladdin like scenes such as take place at New York or Newport or Lenox, or places where the possessors of money bags congregate. But Washington is a place especially fitted for queens who reign for a time and pass away. It is a city of transition, for it is composed of people from all parts of the United States whose term depends upon their constituents, or rather on the constituents of their rivals. Just now the wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is riding on the crest of a wave of popularity.

She has a singular history. Her husband is said to have walked into St. Paul after the war in the tattered uniform of one of Uncle Sam's soldiers. He settled down to work and became a wealthy and prominent lawyer. In a rickety house in that city lived a day laborer, Frank Agnew was his name, and his eldest daughter, Anna, was a beautiful girl. The story of her marriage to Davis has been told as follows:

Naturally Anna was ambitious to get above the social level to which she was born, and she set about fitting herself for some profession by which she could become self supporting. To fit herself for a teacher was out of the question, though her tastes seemed bent in that direction. Clutching the alternative, she turned her attention to dressmaking, and in a wonderfully short time mastered the trade and was soon at the head of an establishment as manager, and as a reward of her ambition and perseverance was making for herself a splendid yearly income. In the hour of her prosperity she did not forget her mother and sisters, and they were often brought

to feel the rich generosity of her heart. Miss Agnew was courted by men of wealth and position, while the wives and daughters of the opulent in their jealousy turned up their dainty noses and sneered at the "beautiful seamstress," as she had become to be known. But in the face of all flattery and in spite of the sneers of the women around her, Anna attended to her business and brushed aside the army of suitors that crowded more thickly around her each year as she grew more beautiful. She had bought a neat little cottage in upper town with her savings, and quartered there were her parents and sisters. About this time C. K. Davis was coming into prominence as a politician, and his fame as a public speaker and a litterateur had gone abroad throughout the state, and the people were beginning to look up to him as their representative man, the one who could best watch their interests. Quietly and unassumingly Mr. Davis kept at his law practice, making no special effort to win public favors. The rich fathers were at his office daily with invitations for him to dine with them, and ambitious mothers and susceptible daughters smiled on him and flattered him.

But all this flattery and all this fawning seemed to make no impression on the young lawyer, and the mothers and fathers and daughters began to wonder if he was a misogynist, a woman hater. It all came out one day in this manner: A prominent citizen in the real estate business, who was particularly anxious to get young Davis for a son-in-law, came in to his office and asked him if he would let him take his horse to drive a customer out on the hill to look at a piece of property. Davis' team stood in front of the office, and he told the real estate dealer to go ahead.

The man returned in about two hours, and coming into the office, sat down and began to laugh.

"What's the matter?" inquired Davis. "Oh, ho! What do you think your horse did?" asked the real estate man. "Haven't the slightest idea," replied Davis. "It must have been something very funny."

"Well, I should say so. I was driving up town, and I'll be darned if your horse didn't turn up to Agnew's house, and it was all I could do to get him by."

"I don't see anything strange in that," quietly replied Davis. "That horse has been in the habit of taking me to that house pretty often lately. I'm going to marry Agnew's daughter."

Mrs. Senator Edmunds is another interesting person in the social world of Washington. She is the wife of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Several years ago she lost her eldest daughter, which event kept her from society for some time. Senator and Mrs. Edmunds have but one daughter now, Mary, who with the father and mother makes up the family circle. Mrs. Edmunds is a woman of extensive reading and strong character. Her home is much frequented by the most distinguished people of Washington.

There is a debutante in Washington this season who has created quite a sensation. She is Miss Mary Jones, of Nevada. She is a petite brunette with a quiet air and a pleasing though serious face. Her dark brown hair is drawn back from a low forehead. Though dark haired and of olive complexion Miss Jones has blue eyes. She has recently returned from abroad, where she went after finishing her education. She is a good linguist, but her specialty is music.

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AT THE THRESHOLD.

Dealing with the Entrance to a Home. The Vestibule.

The first impulse of the barbarian, in whatever part of the globe he may be born, is to seek shelter from the varying temperature of night and day. When the first requisite of shelter has been obtained, the early builder cuts off the rough edges and curves upon the posts rude emblems of the natural objects he sees about him, and, in doing this, takes the first step in design and decoration.

So, according to each necessity, arose the different styles of architecture. With the increase of civilization came new requirements, and the crude ideas of the savage gradually developed into more refined and graceful forms. History of ancient, mediæval and modern art shows that, no matter what may be the condition in life, splendor of raiment and adornment of surroundings have always been held in high esteem of men. It does not matter so much what the fabric be, if our clothes be properly shaped and fitted; so in design; if the principal features of the structure be properly proportioned, the building will be attractive in appearance, be the materials what they may.

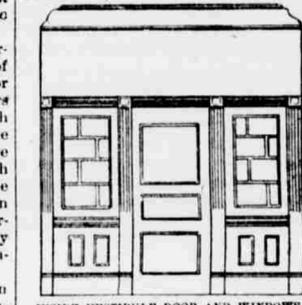


AN ENTRANCE.

The first feature to be considered after the general massing and appearance is the entrance, which should always be emphasized so as to show distinctly what it is beyond a doubt; a tastefully designed porch or projecting pediment gives an appearance of shelter and comfort, and might be termed a perpetual monument of welcome which bids you enter.

Americans are, as a rule, devoted to their homes and lavish in the expenditure of money to enrich and beautify them. Formerly it was customary to look almost wholly through the glasses of "practical utility," which of course is not to be despised, and due credit must be given.

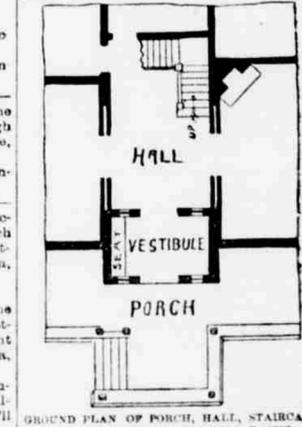
But now people have learned that there is a happy medium. They are pleased to find that it costs no more to build a pretty and conveniently planned dwelling than an ugly and inconveniently arranged one. Oftentimes it costs not so much, as the many beautiful homes to be found in the various cities and towns throughout the country clearly prove. The conventional brown stone city front, with its galvanized iron cornice and hideous brackets, and the country home with its mansard or hip roof with a cupola, are among the things of the past, and we are in an era of improvement.



INSIDE VESTIBULE DOOR AND WINDOWS.

In modern buildings, especially in cities, owing to the cramped nature of the site and the enormous increase in value of the land, we are unable to attain any mise en scene by depth of quadrangles, or open courts, or recessed arcades, constituting vistas through which the main building forms a background. The building areas are almost always narrow and confined, and the plan of the city house will not admit of much variation in the arrangement of the rooms.

After the entrance comes the vestibule, a feature without which no dwelling can be considered really complete. As a rule vestibules are too small, doubtless from the fact that in most cases they are designed so as to receive the two halves of an outer double door arranged in such manner that when the doors are opened they form a complete panel system on each side of the vestibule. As these doors are usually not above two feet and four inches in width, the vestibule necessarily becomes barely large enough for one to stand within while waiting for the servant to open the inner door, after having rung the bell. A better plan would be to have one large door not less than three feet four inches in width and eight feet in height. Cut this door in halves horizontally, if you please, so that the upper half may be opened and the lower one closed.



GROUND PLAN OF PORCH, HALL, STAIRCASE AND SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

This will be an advantage in hot weather, as the lower half can be kept closed to keep out the dust or intruders, while the upper half is opened. Let the vestibule be deep and wide enough to place a seat on side; the floor should be of marble or glazed tiles, laid in small patterns; mosaics would be best; the wood work should be solid and substantial, and neatly finished; polished if of hard wood. Raised moldings and carved panels add richness to the effect if they can be included within the limits of expense.

The scheme of color should be one of warmth. If the doors and wood work are of dark wood, the tone of color should be some pleasing shade of red. If light woods are used, buff or olive greens of proper shade may be used, with perhaps a small border of soft red in the frieze or ceiling. If the vestibule door be glazed with stained glass, it should be rich and warm in color, indicative of the welcome within. DAVID W. KING.